

COMPLEMENT STRUCTURE OF CONVERSATIONAL TEXTS IN *DICKENS' SHORT STORIES*

AN X-BAR THEORY APPROACH

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas bentuk dan struktur komplemen dari percakapan yang terdapat dalam buku cerita, Dickens' Short Stories karya Charles Dickens. Komplemen adalah semua entitas yang berfungsi sebagai pelengkap dari inti sebuah frasa. Komplemen merupakan bagian dari fungsi gramatikal yang sering muncul dalam sebuah teks wacana dan cerita. Dalam penelitian ini, saya menggunakan sampling purposive untuk mendapatkan data yang sesuai dengan tujuan penelitian dan metode distribusi dalam menganalisis. Teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisis data adalah teori X-bar. Teori ini digunakan untuk menjelaskan bentuk dan struktur komplemen dari sebuah percakapan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah ditemukannya bentuk-bentuk komplemen yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan kata yang mengikutinya seperti komplemen dari determiner, komplemen dari auxiliary, komplemen dari kata kerja, dan komplemen yang mengikuti preposisi atau kata depan. Setiap bentuk komplemen bisa memiliki struktur kata yang berbeda antara satu dengan yang lain.

Kata kunci : *komplemen, teori X-bar*

1. Introduction

Complement is a phrase which follows the head and it appears after the head. The kinds of phrases which follow the head are a single noun, noun phrase, determiner phrase, preposition phrase, etc (Newson, 2006:87). Furthermore, the structure of the complement is different from adjunct because complement appears closer to the head. It cannot also be recursive like an adjunct and can occur only once. In a phrase, complement can be simple and very complex.

Complement can be found in various discourse types and conversations like in children's stories. One of the children's stories which contains many

complements is Dickens' Short Stories. In the story, we will find the various forms of complement both in narrative and in dialogue texts.

This research will analyse and explain the forms of complement and the complement structures of the dialogues in children story using an X-bar theory. In this research, I chose Dickens' Short Stories as the data analysed. Dickens' Short Stories is a short story collection by Charles Dickens. This data are appropriate because almost all of the dialogues in the story contain complement and some of them have different forms and structures. I took the dialogues from two chapters entitled The Child Story and A Christmas Tree. The data will be analysed using X-bar theory to discover the forms of complement and the complement structures used in the dialogues of Dickens' Short-Stories.

2. Research Methods

The type of the research is the descriptive qualitative. According to Glass and Hopkins (1984), descriptive research is type of research which is used to describe an event and data analysis in paragraph.

In this study, purposive sampling is the most appropriate technique to collect the data for this research because it takes a subject according to a specific need or objective (Arikunto, 2006). Furthermore, I used an observation method to get the data. There are several stages in doing this research. First, I took two chapters from Dickens' Short Stories entitled The Child Story and A Christmas Tree. I chose and classified some dialogues in the chapter which contained complement. From the data which had been analysed, I identified and explained the data to know the forms of complement and the complement structures that were used by Dickens in his story. The data analysis used an X-bar theory by Newson and Dalrymple. For the data analysis, I used the distributional method to find and to describe the forms of complement and the complement structures.

3. Result and Discussion

This chapter will explain the result of data analysis. I analysed the data using an X-bar theory based on Newson (2006) and Dalrymple (2001). In this data

analysis, I identified the dialogues to know the forms of complement and the complement structures that appeared in the story.

3.1. Forms of Complement

Complement is determined into several forms based on the following words. These forms of complement also appear in different patterns and structures in narrative text, for example, Dickens' Short Stories. The following complement will be described using an X-bar theory.

- **Complement of Determiner**

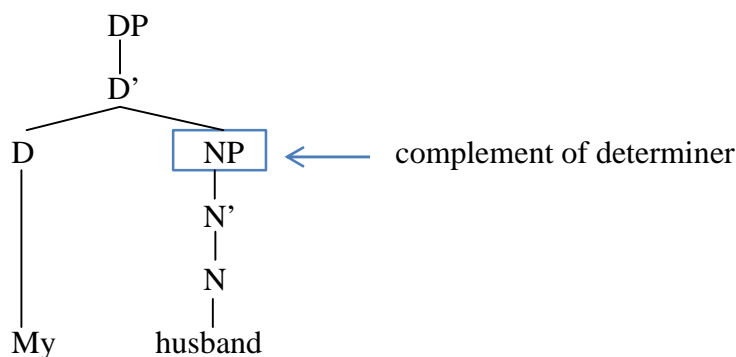
Complement of a determiner is a phrase which follows a determiner. In Dickens' Short Stories, the phrase that follows a determiner is filled with a single noun and noun phrase, as seen in the following data.

1. [_{DP}*My*] [_{NP}*husband*]
2. [_{DP}*The*] [_{NP} *sunset*] is very near
3. I am [_{DP}*another*] [_{NP} *child*]
4. A was [_{DP}*an*] [_{NP}*archer*] and shot at [_{DP}*a*] [_{NP}*frog*]
5. If you are yet awake, I pray you finish [_{DP}*the*] [_{NP}*history*][_{PP}*of*] [_{DP} *the*]
[_{AP}*young*][_{NP}*King*][_{PP}*of*][_{DP}*the*][_{AP}*Black*][_{NP}*Islands*]
6. It is [_{DP}*the*][_{NP}*OrphanBoy*]
7. This is [_{DP}*some*][_{NP}*trick*]

As seen above, both the phrase and the sentence contain complement which appears closer to the determiner. Kinds of determiner which are used in the utterance are *my* which is used to show the possessive pronoun, *the* as a definite article, *another*, *a*, *an* as an indefinite article, and *some* used to show the determiner of qualifier. Moreover, the forms of complement and the complement structures that follow the determiner are same, but sometimes the structures are different from another. For example, in the dialogues (1), (2), (3), (4), (6) and (7), the form of the complement is noun phrase and the complement structure is simple because the dialogues contain one kind of phrase, which is noun phrase.

Meanwhile, in the dialogues (5), the form of complement is noun phrase but it has complex structure. The complement structure is complex because the complement contains two kinds of phrases which are followed the determiner, which are noun phrase and adjective phrase. Besides, complement of the phrase cannot be omitted because it completes the meaning of the phrase which indicates the origin of a history. The following data could also be seen in the following X-bar diagram.

- 1) My husband
Head complement

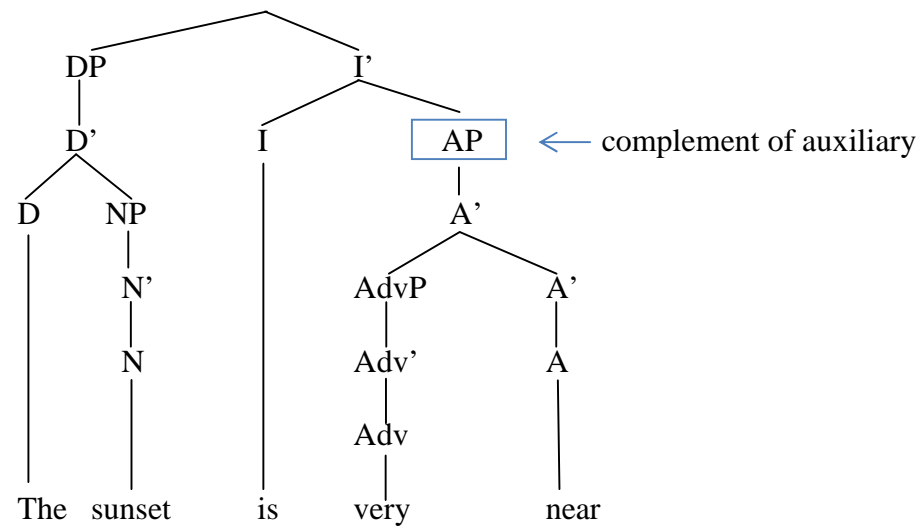


The diagram shows the complement of determiner because the beginning of the phrase which uses determiner, *my* is a possessive pronoun that must be followed by a noun, *husband*. Furthermore, the noun appears closer to the head of the possessive pronoun as the complement. As seen in the diagram, the noun is located under D' and it is sister to the D. Noun cannot be eliminated from the phrase since it completes the meaning of the phrase. The position of the head is located on the left whereas the complement is located on the right. The complement structure rule is $D' \rightarrow D NP$

- **Complement of Auxiliary**

Complement of auxiliary always occurred in the story. Complement of auxiliary can be classified based on phrases following it, which are noun phrase, determiner phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. These following dialogues contain complement of auxiliary.

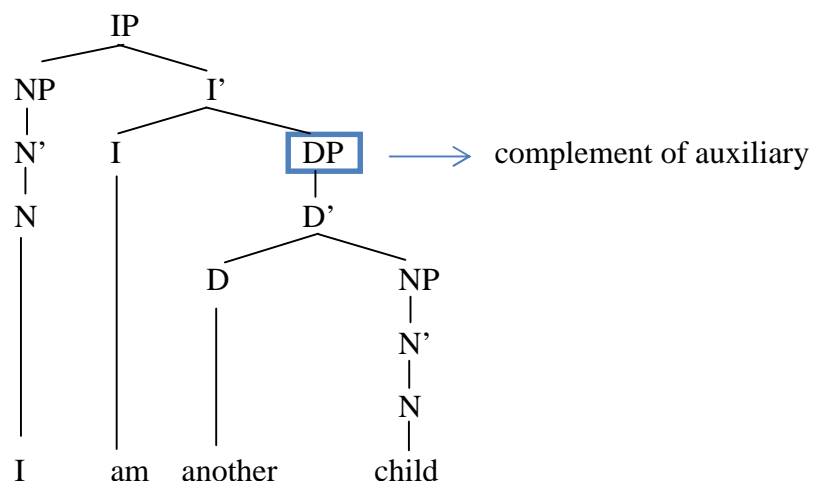
1. I am [_{DP}*another child*]



The sentence contains complement whose the form is an adverb phrase, *very near*. The adverb phrase appearing closer to the head of the auxiliary comes below I' and next to the inflectional. The complement that completes the whole meaning of the sentence is located on the left of the head and the position of the head is located on the right of the complement. The complement structure rule is I' → I AP→

2) I am another child.

Head Auxiliary determiner complement



We can see that the sentence also contains complement of auxiliary. The form of complement is determiner phrase consisting of indefinite article *another* and it is

followed by a noun *child*. Besides, determiner phrase also appears after the inflection used as the head of the sentence. After seeing the explanation, we know that the complement is located on the right of the head meanwhile the head is located on the left of the complement.

The complement structure rule is $I' \rightarrow I DP$

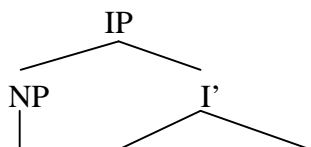
- **Complement of Verb**

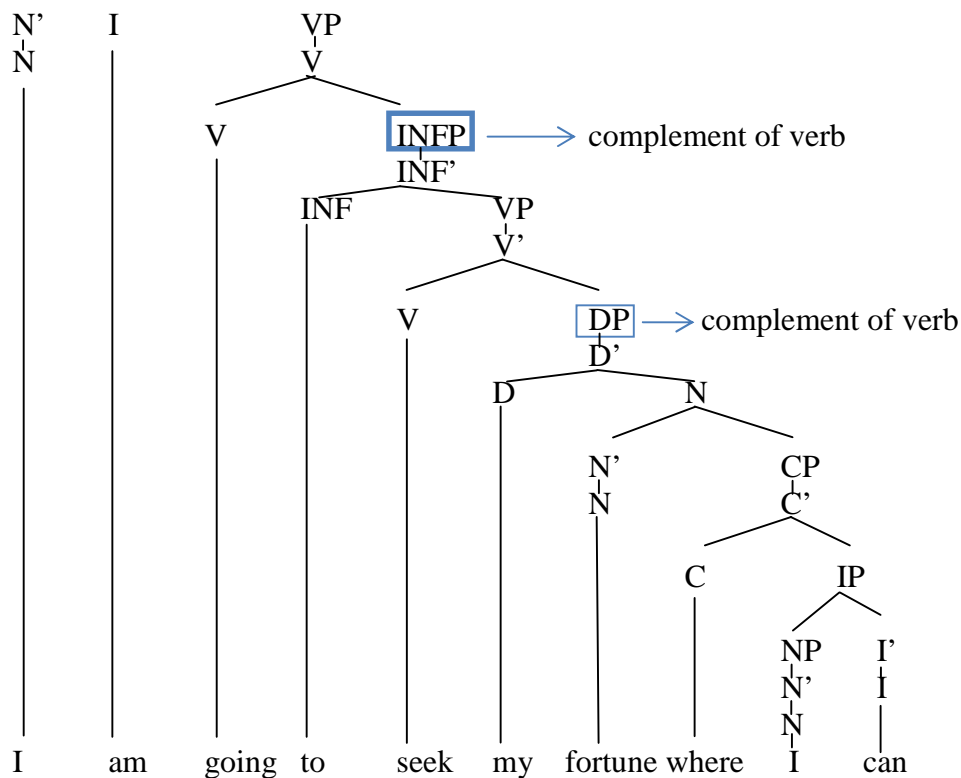
Complement of verb is a phrase which follows a verb. For facilitating the analysis, the following dialogues will be described using an X-bar theory to show the forms of complement and the complement structures.

1. I am going [_{INFP}to seek][_{DP}my fortune][_{CP}where I can]
2. A was [_{DP}an] [_{NP}archer] and shot at [_{DP}a] [_{NP}frog]
3. He opened [_{DP}the][_{NP}door] [_{AdvP}softly]
4. I come [_{PP}from][_{DP}another][_{NP}world] but may not disclose its secrets!

As seen there, there are kinds of phrases which follow a verb, which are infinitive phrase, determiner phrase and preposition phrase. Every complement has structure different from each other based on the phrase that follows. In the sentence (1), the phrase which appears after the verb is infinitive phrase and some kinds of phrases which contain in infinitive phrase are determiner phrase and complementizer phrase. In the sentence (2) and (3), there is determiner phrase which follows the verb meanwhile in the sentence (4), the complement contains preposition phrase but they have different structure. In the sentence (4), the form of complement is preposition phrase which consists of preposition phrase, determiner phrase and noun phrase. The following data are described using X-bar theory to show the position and the structure of complement of verb.

- 1) I am going [_{INFP} to seek] [_{DP} my fortune] [_{CP} where I can].
 Head auxiliary V-ing complement adjunct





Based on the diagram above, there is complement of verb. The complement is "to seek my fortune" that shows the purpose of what character to do. The phrase is called the INFP complement because the form is to infinitive. The infinitive phrase is the complement of verb since it appears after the head of the VP and under the V'. Besides, the verb *seek* is a transitive verb which must be followed by noun, so there is determiner phrase *my fortune* which follows. The determiner phrase is also complement of verb because it appears after the verb *seek*. The complement structure rules of the sentence are

- $V' \rightarrow V \text{ INFP}$
- $V' \rightarrow V \text{ DP}$

- **Complement of Preposition**

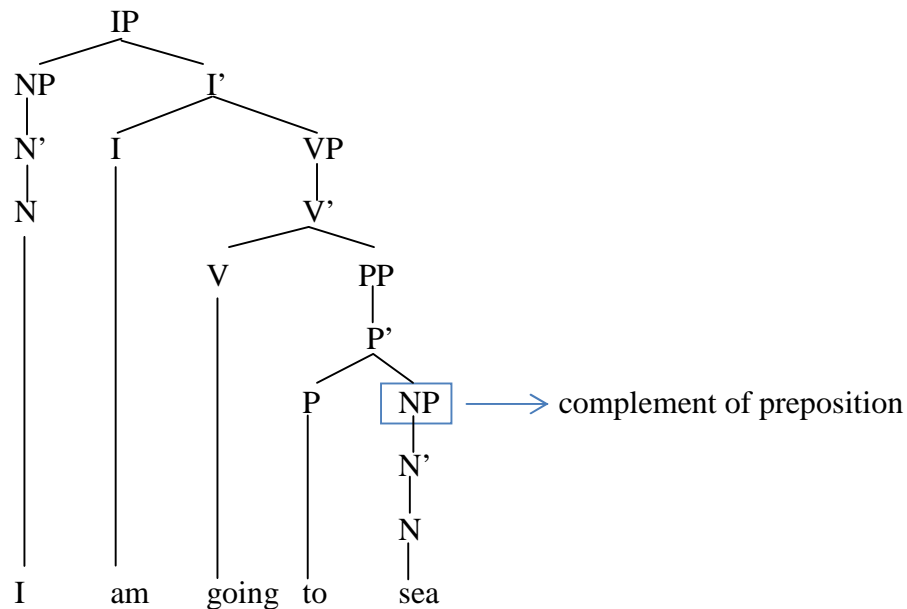
Complement of preposition is a phrase which follows the preposition. The data from the dialogues are described using X-bar theory. The explanations of the complement of preposition are as follows

1. I am always in [_{AP}*love*]
2. I am going to [_{NP}*sea*]
3. I come from [_{DP}*another*][_{NP}*world*] but may not disclose its secrets!
4. If you are yet awake, I pray you finish the history of [_{DP}*the*]
[_{AP}*young*][_{NP}*King*] of [_{DP}*the*][_{AP}*Black*][_{NP}*Islands*]

As seen there, many kinds of phrases that follow the preposition like an adjective, a noun and the determiner phrase. The phrases which follow the preposition have same and different structures. For example, sentences (1), (2) and (3) have simple structure, and the sentences contain one kind of phrase which follows the auxiliary. However, the sentence (4) has complex structure because there are kinds of phrases which contained in the complement.

The form of complement in the sentence (1) is adjective phrase *love* and it shows what the character feels. The complement of the sentence (2) is a single noun *sea* and it shows where the character does his activity. Beside, in the sentence (3), the phrase which follows the preposition is determiner phrase. The complement of the sentence (4) is determiner phrase which consists of determiner phrase, adjective phrase and noun phrase. In conclusion, the phrases have different function to complete the meaning of the sentence. The explanation below is described the data using an X-bar theory.

- 1) I am going [pp to sea]
 Head auxiliary V-ing complement



There is a complement in the sentence that gives important information about where the character does his activity. The form of the complement is NP complement because the phrase is a single noun *sea* which appears after the head of the preposition *to*. The complement which appears in the sentence is located on the right of the head of the phrase. It is also located under P' and occurs after the P. The structure rule of the complement is $P' \longrightarrow P \text{ NP}$

5. Conclusion

From the data analysis, complement which occurred in dialogues of Dickens' Short Story can be distinguished into four forms of complement, which are complement of determiner, complement of auxiliary, complement of verb, and complement of preposition. Every complement has different structure based on phrase following it. The different structure could be showed using an X-bar theory.

As seen in X-bar theory above, complements are phrases which follow the head. The phrases which follow the determiner are a single noun, NP, and AdjP +

NP. Besides, the complement which follows the auxiliary consists of DP, VP + PP, AdvP + VP, VP + INFP + DP + CP, AdvP + PP, NP, and AdjP. The forms of the complement which follow a verb are INFP + DP + CP, DP, and PP + DP, and PP + NP. Another form of complement is complement of preposition, which consists of AdjP, a noun, and DP. As seen the explanation, we can conclude that the complement structures which follow the head is different based on the phrase that follows.

As we can see from the data analysis above, the complement found in the dialogue is always located on the left of the head meanwhile the head is always located on the right of the complement. Almost all of the complements in the dialogues of the story have simple structure which consists of one phrase or two phrases.

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